The rear wall of the flat house at 287 East 103d street fell at 11 o'clock last night with a crash that disturbed the neighborhood for blocks. Many Italians live in this district and they piled out of their mes. Most of them seemed to think that the whole of Harlem was caving in.

On either side of the wrecked building is a big tenement filled with Italians. When the police reserves from the East 103d street station arrived most of them had left, and those that hadn't got out were asked to. The police were afraid to le the tenants go back for fear the remainder of the structure might fall.

When the rear wall collapsed, men were at work on the building under Inspector John C. Taylor. Taylor's attention had been called to it early in the evening, for t had begun to sag in the middle early in the day. There was no one at work on the structure yesterday and it was the watchman who discovered that the building was sagging. He called the attention of a policeman, who took steps to notify the Building

Department. While Inspector Taylor was looking over the building some of the beams in the centre of the structure began to crack. He called for more men and started them at work shoring up the centre of the building.

They were at this work when the rear wall began to give way. The inspector and his men lost no time in getting out of the building and a few minutes later the entire

rear wall went in with a roar. It was Taylor who told the police that he didn't think the remainder of the building would stand long without the rear wall. The building has a frontage of 85 feet, and according to persons living on the block the three upper floors went up with remarkable rapidity. The flooring had not been put in and the building was a long way from being completed. Meyer Ludman of 22 East 108th street is said to be the owner of the building.

Superintendent of Buildings Hopper is in Florida, and during his absence Chief Inspector Bernard J. Gorman is the active head of the department. Deputy Superintendent John L. Jordan said lass night that he had no personal knowledge of what caused the buildings to fail. Jordan has been ill. He said:

"Without having made an examination I attribute the sagging of the buildings to the thaw. It is more than likely that the mortar froze when it was put on the bricks in very cold weather and that the warm weather of the last day or two may have thawed tout. There are a good many buildings put up in violation of the building code in the winter time. The code forbids builders to erect brick buildings in very cold weather, but they go on doing it because they know the Building Department is hampered by not having a sufficient number of inspectors.

"Supt. Hopper recently asked for forty additional inspectors and if he had got them twenty-five of them were to have been construction inspectors. These construction inspectors would be held for just such violations of the code.

"I have not been able to get out to-day to see for myself the nature of the accident and I don't know whether any violations have been filed against the buildings that fell to-day. I called up the office on the telephone and if there are any violations against the buildings that gave way the single clerk on duty couldn't find them." Borough President Ahearn heard in

the afternoon that part of his borough had fallen down and sent word to Chief Inspector Gorman to look after them and see that any defective walls were shored up. Mr. Ahearn himself was busy all the afternoon hunting up the inspectors. Mr. Ahearn's secretary said that the

department view of it was that the bricks were laid in cold weather and that the fault was in the mortar. How it happened that the builders were permitted to lay brick in freezing weather would be investigated to-day.

HUNGRY PEASANTS THREATEN. Destitute in the Provinces of Spain. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, March 19 .- The distress in the southern provinces is increa ing. The prolonged drought has paralyzed agriculture. Thousands of persons are destitute in the rural districts, and in the towns there are many acts of violence by semi-starved residents.

Rumor of an impending general rising by those who are being driven to desperation by hunger are current.

GOING BOND COST HIM \$100,000. Dr. R. V. Price Has to Pay That Sum Because an Estate Was Juggled.

CHICAGO, March 19 .- With the promise to pay \$100,000 cash on a bond, Dr. R. V. Price of Chicago and Waukegan volunteers the statement that his case offers a warning to all who contemplate becoming bondamen. By a settlement out of court Mrs. Catherine Laing Malcolm, who last month obtained a judgment for \$161.430 against Dr. Price and former United States Senator W. E. Mason in the court of Judge Donnelly, Waukegan, receives the sum mentioned in

Waukegan, receives the sum mentioned in cash from Dr. Price.
According to the statements of Dr. Price, the proposition of settlement was made by Mrs. Malcolm and the money will be paid wholly by Dr. Price. Ex-Senator Mason and Dr. Price were bondsmen for Cuthbert W. Laing, father of Mrs. Malcolm. It was alleged by Mrs. Malcolm in her suit that she inherited a fortune from her mother, for which her father never accounted to her. In a suit about a year ago in the er. In a suit about a year ago in the robate court of Chicago Mrs. Malcolm btained a judgment against her father

Mrs. Malcolm was only 6 years old when her mother died, according to her allega-tions, and she did not know that she was an heiress until she was 18 years old. She is now a resident of Ann Arbor, Mich.

HEALER MUST GO TO TRIAL. Mrs. Weaverson Held on Charge of Practis-

ing Medicine Illegally. Mrs. Brownie Rathbone Weaverson, who was arrested on Saturday for practising medicine and attempting to cure a gangrened leg, was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Harlem court yesterday morning and held in \$500 ball for Special Sessions. Mrs. Weaverson waived examination and as soon as her bail bond was accepted hurried from court. At her home, at 150 West 104th street, last night she refused to see any one, but Mr. Weaver-

son was anxious to be seen. on was anxious to be seen.

"I want to say that some errors have been made in this case," he said. "I am a Christian Scientist, but my wife is not."

"Ottoman Zar-Adusht-Hanish, the Public Instructor of Mazdaznan Philosophy in America," and lately of 1 West 103d street, is described as the head of Mrs. Weaverson's cult.

son's cult. Flushing's Coming Armory.

A new armory for the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing is to be built at a cost of nearly \$100,000. The contract has been averded and the contract will finish the work in less than a year. The armory will have a frontage of 166 feet and have a tower at each end. It will be three stories high, the first floor to be used as a drill room.

Almost invariably in a growing business the expense account increases out of all proportion to actual

requirements. The chief reasons for this are incomplete utilization of existing equipment and extravagant methods which pass undetected. Consultation with us creates no obligation.

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THE PROPOSED DUTY ON COFFEE

SUGGESTION WAS MADE TO SOUND PUBLIC OPINION.

Two or Three Members of the Cabinet Said to Favor It-Support Expected From the Democrats-Senator Teller Points Out Why It Would Be Good.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-The suggestion

of placing a duty on coffee was advanced by Representatives and Senators in order to sound the public, and it was realized that there might be considerable opposition to it. Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, a well known "stand patter," scents in the movement a possible revision of the tariff and scouts the idea of a deficit. He thinks "the Treasury has plenty of money as things are," and that the revenues and expenditures will balance each other next year. It is contended however, that at least two, if not three, members of the Cabinet are personally in clined toward a duty on coffee, although they do not care to announce their views at this time, but it is said that some one in authority will make a statement for publication later on. An official high in Administration circles, directly interested in this

"If a duty on coffee and tea would en courage their production in our insular possessions I would be inclined to favor it as in line with the traditional protective policy of the Republican party.

The Republicans in favor of the proposa hope to obtain considerable support from the Democrats. Louisiana and Texas have lands which some agricultural experts declare are especially adapted to the production of coffee. The only reason coffee is not produced in the South, it is said, is that there is no duty on it. and the South cannot compete with Brazilian obeap labor without a duty, and support is expected from Colorado, which has extensive beet sugar interests and is naturally anxious to offset the efforts to admit Philippine sugar and tobacco free of duty.

*There are many reasons why this would be a good thing to do," Senator Teller said to-day, "advantageous to both the United States and to the people of our islands. If they can be persuaded to turn their attention to coffee, the islands would develop a crop that would pay them well and would not interfere with any of the industries of this country. Every one knows that the admission of sugar free would operate to the disadvantage of the sugar growers of the United States. "The beet sugar industry is increasing

The beet sugar industry is increasing rapidly, but the growers of this country cannot hope to compete with the cheap labor of the Philippines, where sugar can be raised and put on board ship for 70 cents a hundred pounds. In Colorado last year we raised 65,000 tons of beet sugar and some of our farmers cleared upward of \$70 per acre. No crop that they can put out will give them such a profit as this, and the in-dustry has developed to such an extent that a new factory, involving over a million that a new factory, involving over a minor ciollars in outlay, is now being constructed 100 miles east of Denver. Similar conditions exist in Michigan, Nebraska, Utah and California. The soil and climate of the Indian Territory and Oklahama are peculiarly adapted to sugar best culture and its cose of the coming great industries of

is one of the coming great industries of a large section of the Western country.

"Coffee we do not and cannot raise in the States anywhere. The soil and climate of the islands make them the ideal place for the development of this great staple article of consumption in the United States, and if this market is assured to them through and if this market is assured to them through and if this market is assured to them through the advantage of free entry as against a small import duty on the coffee of Brazil and other countries every incentive will be given to the development of that industry. I have not given the details of the subject consideration, but with regard to the gen-eral proposition I look upon it as a good thing to do."

Senator Carmack of Tennessee is one of those who oppose the idea of a five cent those who oppose the idea of a five cent duty. "I see no reason why the existing deficit should be met by the taxation of this particular article," said Mr. Carmack. "and if such a bill were proposed I should be compelled to vote against it. By reason of the expenditures of this Congress there is necessarily a deficit. Two ways are open through which to meet it—reduce expenses, especially in connection with the army and navy, or remove some of the prohibitory duties and create conditions that will enlarge our import trade and thus increase customs duties. I am not in crease customs duties. I am not in favor of taxing coffee."

ANOTHER BRADY JOINS US.

Objects to Being Searched When He Had Barely Got His Sea Legs Off.

Among the passengers on the Ethiopia which got in yesterday from Glasgow, was John Brady. His cousin, Philip, met John at noon and started home with him. At Forty-ninth street and Tenth avenue the Bradys met James Flynn, and they all got into an argument over St. Patrick's day. Policeman Ward tried to quiet matters, but finally took all three to the station

being searched. "Only half a day in the country," he shouted. "I'll not be robbed. I'll appeal to his Majesty."

house. There the newcomer objected to

"There ain't no Majesty here," said the ser geant. A crowd of friends went to the station house as witnesses. One of them put his hands on John Brady's shoulder.

"Look at this fine fellow," he said. "He is a good, honest man. I have known him for ten years."

"You're a liar," shouted Brady. "I've only been in the country a few hours."

The McManus bailed out all three prisoners. Then he got them to shake hands

"SIR EDWIN" FULL OF WHISKEY

Admits It and Appeals to Bellevue Doctors

to Pump Him Out. A man dressed in clothes of good quality, but showing the effects of a prolonged spree, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and, addressing Dr. Drury, the admitting physician, said:
"Did you ever hear of Sir Edwin Bake-

The doctor admitted that he hadn't, The doctor admitted that he hadn't, whereupon the man declared:

"Here he is, full of whiskey. I want to get it pumped out."

The doctor tried to get more of Bakeford's history, but the man would tell hothing except that he was born in Australia. "Sir Edwin" went to the alcoholic

CASTRO LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

AND IS LIKELY TO HAVE IT WITH FRANCE AND ITALY.

Attempts to Annul the Concession of the French Cable Company and Orders the Seizure of an Italian Company's Coal

Mines-This Government May Step In. WASHINGTON, March 19.-There are many indications that the Government of Venezuela will soon again become involved in international complications which may cause embarrassment to the United States and produce a repetition of the critical situation that prevailed two years ago, when British, German and Italian warships blockaded Venezuelan ports and went to the extreme of bombarding one of them. President Castro is apparently getting ready to break loose again, and the Administration in Washington finds plenty to worry it in the knowledge of some of the things he has done and intends to do.

News came to the State Department tonight from Herbert W. Bowen, the United States Minister at Caracas, that the French Minister there had addressed a communication to the Venezuelan Government concerning President Castro's attempt to have the concession of the French cable company annulled. No details of the communication have been disclosed. Right on top of this comes the information that under Castro's orders the coal mines at Guanta, Venezuela, which are controlled an Italian company, had been seized by Venezuelan troops. A protest has been made by the Italian Legation at Caracas, and the relations between Venezuela and Italy, which have been far from cordial, re more strained than before.

The difficulties in which the Venezuelar Government has become involved with France and Italy are augmented by Castro's ow with the United States over the confiscation of the asphalt properties owned by the New York and Bermudez Company. Minister Bowen, who arranged the protocols for the settlement of the claims of Venezuela's creditors and thus caused England, Germany and Italy to abandon their blockade of Venezuelan ports, is now persona non grata to Castro, whose recent attitude toward this Government has been exceedingly unfriendly and even defiant. The interview from Venezuela in whi

Castro was quoted as saying that he could send 30,000 men to New Orleans and capture that city, is not doubted here, where there is a pretty complete knowledge of the man's characteristics. Whether or not man's characteristics. Whether or not castro is the irresponsible fire eater he has been represented, the fact remains that he is so regarded by the Washington Administration, which believes that before long it may be obliged to resort to radical measures to settle a long standing score.

The news that Castro has ordered suit to be filed for the revocation of the French Cable Company's concession reached this country only a few days ago, but people here friendly to the present Venezuelan Administration say that the suit was actually begun in November, 1903, and has just been reached on the docket of the Venezuelan court before which it is pending. The suit is based on the contention that the French company failed to carry out a contract to lay a submarine cable from Portau-Prince, Hayti, to La Guayra, Venezuela. According to information received here news that Castro has ordered suit According to information received here from Venezuelan sources the company erected an overland telegraph line through

Hayti, Santo Domingo and part of Venezuela, which was frequently out by revolutionists, thus causing great inconvenience that would have been obviated had the sub marine cable been laid. Under the terms of the concession all disputes arising out of it were to be adjusted in the Venezuelan courts and were not to become incidents of an international character. The com-munication addressed by the French Min-ister at Caracas to the Venezuelan Government is believed to be a protest, and it is evident that France intends to vigorously resist Castro's move.

The coal mines which Castro is reported to have seized are situated about sixteen miles from the port of Guanta, with which place they are connected by railroad Originally controlled by a French concern passed into the hands of Scotch capital ists, who sold them to the Venezuelar Government. In 1898 they were leased to the Lanzoni-Martini Company of Italy The venture has not been a success under the Italian management, mainly on ac-count of revolutionary disturbances in the vicinity of the mines. Revolutionists seized the Italian company's stores and played havoc generally with its property. Government troops were sent there three

years ago, and for some unknown reason fired on the Italian miners, who fied and refused to meturn. When the claims of refused to meturn. When the claims of foreign governments were being adjusted at Caracas under the protocols negotiated in Washington by Minister Bowen the Italian Government presented a bill for nearly \$2,000,000 against Venezuela in behalf of the Lanzoni-Martini company, but the umpire awarded only \$88,000.

The seizure of the coal mines is regarded as much more serious than the attempt of

as much more serious than the attempt of Castro to have the French Cable Company's concession revoked, for the reason that the concession revoked, for the reason that the seizure is understood to have been made without authority of the courts. It is asserted, however, in a quarter friendly to Castro, that suit was entered more than a year ago and that the seizure was undoubtedly ordered by the court before which the case was tried.

Attorney-General Moody recently rendered an opinion as to whether there had been a denial of justice in the confiscation of the asphalt lakes which had been worked by the New York and Bermudez Company. That opinion was never made public, and the prevailing opinion in Washington, outside of the small immediate circle acceptated with the Attorney General's views. outside of the small immediate circle acquainted with the Attorney-General's views, has been that the Administration would delay taking any action in the asphalt matter while the Dominican situation remained unsettled. With the Dominican treaty out of the way for many months, however, through the failure of the Senate to the still of the still of the senate them.

however, through the failure of the Senate to take action upon it, there is reason to believe that the State Department will now turn its attention to Venezuela.

President Castro's attitude toward this Government, which helped him out of a peck of trouble a few years ago, is regarded as the rankest ingratitude, and there is a very strong sentiment among officials in favor of teaching him a lesson in international manners which he will not soon forget. His relations with nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps at Caracas are strained, and at one time recently he broke off negotiations with Minister Bowen in regard to a settlement of the asphalt controversy by leaving his capital and going to a place in the country.

It was the intention of the President to appoint Irving W. Dudley of California, the present Minister to Peru, as Minister Bowen's successor at Caracas, but this purpose the present the research the search terms are the research the search terms are the research to the search to the search the search terms are the search terms.

the present minister to Feru, as minister Bowen's successor at Caracas, but this purpose has not been carried out for the reason that the recall of Mr. Bowen would doubtless be regarded by Castro as a concession to himself. The Administration intends to prevent Castro from getting the impression that he can dictate to this Government, and if it should be necessary to recall Mr. Bowen that act will mark a severely Mr. Bowen that act will mark a severance of diplomatic relations with Venezuela and not a mere change of diplomatic repre-

A report has reached here that Castro intends to cut the French cable to-morrow. Should he do so, international complications of a serious character would be certain

Missouri Legislature Adjourns on Sunday JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 19 .- The Forty-third General Assembly of Missouri adjourned sine die at noon to-day after a practically all night session. President McKinley and Speaker pro tem. Wilson read over all enrolled bills to empty benches n both houses, attached their signatures o them and when all the bills had been disposed of sine die adjournment was

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT

TRAIN IN A DEEP DITCH. Chicago Limited on the Eric Palis Twenty

Printed the Control of the Printed Section 1

Post-Twelvo Persons Hurt. HAMMOND, Ind., March 19.-A wreck which is considered by the railroad officials to be one of the luckiest in the history of the Erie road coourred at Windfield a flag station, three miles east of Orewn Point, shortly before a c'oloole this morning. The New York and Chicago Limited, running as second section of No. 9, while going sixty miles an hour plunged off a high embankment into the ditch, twenty

feet, and no one was killed. Twelve persons were injured and two may die. The wreck was caused by the auxiliary eservoirs under the cab on the engine dropping into a frog on a switch, catching the front trucks of the tender. The train ploughed through the ties for 800 feet. The engine stuck to the rails, but six cars toppled over. There were two passenger coaches on the train, the rest being express, mail and baggage cars. There were twenty-

seven passengers in the two cars.

Conductor Will Drake, bleeding from injuries caused by being out by flying glass. led the rescuing party. Farmers going to church also assisted in dragging the wounded out of the ditched cars. Special trains from Hammond and Eaglewood bearing physicians were hurried to the the wreck. The wounded were all brought to St. Margaret's Hospital in this city.

Mrs. Mary Cairo of Chicago had a child in each arm. Neither was injured, but she was so badly crushed that she may die. C. H. Williams, baggageman, forty-four years in the service of the Erie, numbers this as his twenty-seventh wreck. He knelt down and thanked God when pulled out of the wreck alive.

The rest of the train, consisting of three Pullmans, had been out off at Kent a few

STEAMER SPARTAN ON A ROCK. Hits a Projection Off Block Island in the

Fog-Vessel May Be Saved. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19 .- The steamer Spartan, Capt. J. O. C. Briggs, of the Winsor Line, plying between this port and Philadelphia, struck a rock off Block Island early this morning and is now lying in a bad position with a big hole in her bow. A dense fog prevailed at the time.

The Spartan was steaming slowly, feeling her way along and sounding her fog whistle when she suddenly brought up on a rock between Block Island East Light and East Harbor. The water poured through a huge hole in the bow, sending the crew to the pumps. In spite of their efforts the forward ompartment of the hold was soon filled o a depth of 15 feet, and the ship was firmly wedged on the rock.

The agent of the line in Boston was otified by telephone, and he made arrangements with the Scott Wrecking Company of New London to float the ship. It will be necessary to lighter the cargo before she can be moved.

The ship is in no particular danger, but should an east wind arise she would be in an extremely dangerous place. The Spartan s owned by the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company and was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1885. She is of steel, 1,596 gross tons, 220 feet long, with 38 feet beam and 11 feet 6 inches draught. The crew remained aboard the ship. There vere no passengers.

HARRISON MONUMENT ROW. Commission to Appeal to the Treasury on the Site in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, March 19-John B. Elm, nember of the Harrison monument comnission and a lifelong friend of the late President, declared to-day that the commission would appeal to the Treasury Department and endeavor to have the decision of architects of the new Government buildng refusing the Harrison monument a place on the grounds overruled.

Mr. Elam criticised the architects severely, and intimated that they wanted to design the base of the monument and thereby get a fee. He said that the objections of Rankin & Kellogg are principally that the monunent to Gen. Harrison would detract somewhat from their work on the Federal Building, and added:

"Rankin & Kellogg offered a design for a base, but it was too severely plain. We thought we should have more for our money than what they planned. If this plan of theirs was adopted, they would get a fee for it, and that might have something to do with their opposition to the other plans.

"I suppose the chief motive is the fear that the monument would get some of the attention that might otherwise be given to the Federal Building. They would be glad enough, I have no doubt, to clear away the whole two squares between the Federal Building and Washington street so that the new building could be seen from Washing-

ARMOR MAKING IMPROVED. Carnegie Workman Gets a Patent for Reducing Cost of Manufacture.

PITTSBURG, March 19.-Andrew F. Mitchell, employed in the armor plate department of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead, has secured a patent on an improved process for armor plate manufacture, but the Government won't be benefited. The principal cost in making armor plate is in heating the billets and in

annealing and carburizing the plates. Tests have been made on plates made by the Mitchell process, and the cost of manufacture is said to have been reduced 50 per cent., while the plates have been improved as to strength and can be machined more readily after being car-

burized. The practice has been to carburize only wo plates in each furnace. By placing spacing bars or beams between the plates, any number of plates can be carburized. according to the capacity of the furnace. and the plates are hardened equally on all sides. The practice has been to protect one side by covering it with sand while being carburized or hardened

ADDICKS WILL STICK. Says if the Regulars Don't Accept Allee's

Offer to Quit He Will Fight On. WILMINGTON, Del., March 19 .- J. Fdward Addicks said to-day that if the Regular Republicans in the General Assembly would not agree to elect him United States Senator with a Regular, if Senator Allee should resign, he would continue a candidate. He said there is nothing in the report that he might have a foreign ap-

At this time it looks as if the General Assembly would adjourn without electing a successor to Senator Ball.

Says They Robbed Her in the Street. William Burns, 22 years old, of \$76 Pearl street; Peter Ryan, 21 years old, of 82 North

Oxford street, and George Oxford, 21 years old, of 18 Clinton street, Brooklyn, were arrested early yesterday morning on complaint of Miss Hattie Burns of 139 Willoughby street, who charges them with stealing \$10 from her handbag while she was crossing Pearl street at Willoughby. They were locked up in the Adams street station.

CANAL COMMISSION'S REPLY.

DENIAL OF THE CHARGES MADE BY DR. C. A. L. REED. That the Commission Was Respo

for the Existence of Yellow Fover on the isthmus is Refuted by Col. W. Gorgae, the Yellow Fever Expert. WASHINGTON, March 19.-In a long letter

to Secretary of War Taft the Isthmian Commission makes categorical ienials of charges of Dr. C. Al L. Reed of Cincinnati, who, in a letter to Secretary Taft published at the time, scored the Canal Commission severely and especially Commissioner Grunsky, in charge of the sanitary department, for incompetency and demoralization of management

Mr. Reed is chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Society and was in the Canal Zone on a tour of inspection. In his charges he gave detailed incidents of alleged mismanagement, among other things of how it took two days to procure necessary articles valued at 30 cents for an insane patient, and that the cost of securing these articles amounted to more than \$6.

amounted to more than \$6.

One of the most serious of Dr. Reed's charges was that "the responsibility for the present existence of yellow fever on the Isthmus can be placed nowhere else than upon the Isthmian Canal Commission." In its answer to this the commission says:

"This charge is sufficiently refuted by the following extracts from a letter dated Fab. 1 addressed to the Governor of the 1, addressed to the Governor of by Col. W. C. Gorgas, the sanitary officer of the commiss

annitary officer of the commission.

In answer to conversation with yourself this morning I desire to state that I do not think the delays in setting medical supplies to the Isthmus have had anything whatever to do with the vellow fever at present in Panama. I would also like to state that there is every evidence that the work is being entirely successful, just as it was in Havana. Of course, I am referring entirely to the yellow fever work.

Another charge was that while an X-ray expert is drawing a salary, no X-ray out-fit has reached the Isthmus, and also that the request that the outfit equipped with Crooke's tub equipped with Crooke's tubes was emptorily refused. This is denied, the letter savs concerning the selection of the Crooke's tubes that this statement evidences either woful ignorance misstatement of fact."

That the health department has been hampered in its efforts to suppress yellow fever was also charged by Dr. Reed. The commission responds by enumerating the number of tons of disinfectants sent to the Isthmus and says that every re-quest for such material met with a prompt

reply.
Dr. Reed said that in the later days of June, 1904, the city of Panama was apparently free from yellow fever. The reply parently free from yellow lever. The repay says that two members of the present commission repeatedly visited the Isthmus during the past five years and they know that the city has never been free from the disease. Every effort is being made, says the commission, to stamp out the dis-ease, and rigid regulations have been ease, and rigid regulations have been adopted to this end. As much of a fight is being made on malarial as on yellow fever, and a vast amount of good work has been done, and there are hopes for an

The communication denies practically all of the statements made by Dr. Reed In concluding it says that the commission realizes the enormity of the charges, which if true, would convict the sanitary staff of gross abandonment of duty. But thus far it has not been learned that the plan of sanitation is defective or lacking in

FAIR AUTHORITIES ACCUSED. National Commission of St. Louis Expos tion to Consider the Charges.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-The National commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will hold a meeting to-morrow to consider charges made against the exosition authorities that they were guilty of favoritism in making the award for the removal of the salvage in the fair grounds. Walter B. Stevens, secretary of the exposition, will appear before the commission to answer any questions that members of the

board may desire to ask him.

The salvage contract at St. Louis was awarded to a Chicago wrecking firm. and it has been charged that another concern offered double the sum stated in the accepted bid. It was further charged that the successful bidder was furnished with an invoice or statement of the materials which the xposition company had

Secretary Stevens strongly denies all of these allegations and contends that the exposition management has realized handsomely on the fair salvage, \$300,000 having already been received and as much more is expected. Fifty cars used on the Intra-mural Railroad brought \$100,000, and the motors \$44,000 additional. The semimotors \$44,000 additional. The semi-tropical plants in the fair grounds were also taken up before frost appeared and also taken up before sold for a tidy sum.

DIED IN DENTIST'S CHAIR. Mrs. Kalish Took Gas-Expired After

Extraction of a Tooth. Rebecca Kalish of 32 Goerck street had bicusped tooth pulled last night by Henry Steinberg, a dentist, at 392 East Houston street. She took gas. According to Steinberg she came out of the anæsthetic, and was about to leave the operating chair when she suddenly sank back and began to gasp. A doctor was called, but she died. Coroner Goldenkrinz concluded that death was due to a weak heart and paroled the lentist

dentist.
Steinberg is a graduate of the New York
College of Dentistry. He said he had
administered gas in thousands of cases
with no accident. He had made yesterday the laughing gas administered to Mrs. Kalish and had treated other people from the same supply without ill effect. Mrs. Kalish was about 30 years old and apparently in robust health. She was a Hungarian and came to this country two years ago after separating from her hus-

SAVED BLIND WOMAN FROM FIRE. Explosion of Gas Makes a Lively Night in

a Negro Tenement House, There was an explosion of gas in Roscoe apo's grocery store on the ground floor of the five story tenement inhabited by negroes at 310 West Thirty-ninth street at 10 o'clock last night. The explosion was followed by flames and much smoke. Most

of the tenants were asleep at the time. Policeman Brarmann of the West Thirtyseventh street station heard the explosion seventh street station heard the explosion and sent in an alarm. While waiting for the firemen he went through the house awakening the tenants. He found Mary Tryor, an old blind colored woman, trying to find her way out. He assisted her to the roof, along with another woman. Policeman Kerr rescued a colored woman and her The explosion and fire wrecked the

NEW ORDER FOR "HELLO" GIRLS. The Company Will Employ Them as Well as

Possible Near Their Homes.

store, but didn't get above the

The telephone girls have received notice the last few days informing them that if they so desire they will be transferred. as far as possible, to exchanges near their homes and still hold their present rank, which with the girls is chief operator or a "what number" operator. The girls are pleased with the order. Many who live in Harlem now have to travel downtown. and some who live downtown have to travel uptown to work. In the case of a snow blockade or a city railroad strike this has been hard for the girls and troublesome for ROOBES TO GIVE A SCHOOL.

will Put a New Structure in Fairhaven -- We Beneficence to the Town. FARRIENVEN, Mass., March 19.—It was ounced yesterday that Henry H. Rogers would drest a new high school building in this town. The cost is not given. Mr. Rogers is in town conferring with his architects. There have been rumors for a long time that a schoolhouse would follow the building of a hotel by Mr. Rogers

The new school building, it is said, will be superior to any in the State, considering its size. Aside from the numerous buildings given to the town by Mr. Rogers, he as superintendent of streets, at a salary of \$3 a day, has transformed long stretches of mud into macadam roadbeds, curbed sidewalks and put in blocks of walks. No one estimates the cost of all his gifts to his native town, but it is said that \$3,000,000 would not begin to cover the expense

The threatened removal of the Atlas Tack Company's factory would have crippled the town's industrial standing. Mr. Rogers bought the concern's branches in severa towns and transferred them to Fairhaven under one roof, erecting a \$1,000,000 plant employing about five hundred hands

TO CIVILIZE THE INDIAN. Religion Only Can Do It, Says Former Commissioner Bonaparte.

Charles J. Bonaparte, former member of the Indian Commission, lectured last night at the thirteenth annual concert in aid of the Monastery of the Precious Blood, held at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on "The Indian Problem," before a large audience of Catholics. He insisted that the only possible and feasible method of civilizing the Indian is to make a Christian

Commissioner Bonaparte urged that the Indian could not be made a white man by the mere fact of saying "Let it be so," and that the question could not, in honor to the American people, be allowed to lie dormant until the real Indian had disappeare.d The Indian problem must be solved now, and in the solving all creeds, all denominations, should work together to the end that divilization, which is backed by Christianity, shall triumph and the red n become a useful, well balanced and worthy citizen.

The speaker declared that the end of Indian education must determine its meth Indian education must determine its memods. Christianity, civilization, being the end, the methods, whether of the Roman Catholic Church or some other sect or creed, were of less importance. It would depend much on the degree of enthusiasm has the workers in each individual. wn by the workers in each individua faith or creed as to the measure of success that would or could be attributed to the particular church. If the Catholic Church gave its energies, its time and its money to the civilization and Christianizing of the Indian to a larger degree than any other denomination, why then it was likely to follow that to that Church would be the greater credit. He declared that it was only sharpless cally not that the second of the country shameless calumny that imputed to Catholic Church in America the unworthy spirit of wishing to keep the Indian in the degradation of heathen savagery rather than permit him to be Christianized by the Protestants or some other form

of religion.

The lecture was preceded by an entertainment given by the Kaltenborn Quartet, John L. Scully, tenor, and Miss Marie Narelle, seprano. Alderman J. Richard Kevin, M. D., presided and introduced the speaker of the exercise.

OARSMEN EAGER TO GET OUT. Columbia Men Tired of Machine Work -Finegan Developing Into Good Oar.

The Columbia orew men have put in dozen weeks of work on the rowing machines in the gymnasium and they are beginning to pine for a chance to get out on the water Coach Goodwin now feels that he is in a posi tion to cut the squad down to a size venient for handling. The Harlem River up around the Columbia boathouse is not yet free from ice. The Columbia men make almost no use of the Edwin Gould boathouse at 115th street and the Hudson River in the spring as the tide there runs dangerously strong for the novices.

odwin's plan of balancing the men in the boat so that there is a gradual tapering from bow and stem so that the greatest weight is in the waist of the boat is working out nicely. It is figured that enough men of good average size and a little more than average strength can be gotten who will make a crew uniform in stroking and

ing out nicely. It is figured that enough men of good average size and a little more than a average strength can be gotten who will make a crew uniform in stroking and well balanced. Last year's 'varsity eight, while good enough under the conditions, suffered from a lack of balance. There was in the boat one man who weighed 195 pounds who sat right behind one who was nearly thirty pounds lighter. It is declared that there is a certain limit to which weight in a crew can be carried, with due regard to the pulling power of the men.

Gerald S. O'Loughlin, '06, law, the captain of the crew: John H. Boyle, '06, college: John Miller, '06, science: Henry B. Post, '06, science: Rudolph L. Von Bernuth, '06, law, in Dow Ferris, '06, law, and 'Bull' Mackenzie, '05, science, of last year's 'varsity eight, have been working hard right along on the machines. It is certain that at least four of these men are sure of their places next spring in the races at Poughkeepsie.

James E. Finegan, '05, law, who played centre on the 'varsity football team last fall, has been making something of an impression as an oarsman. Finegan is a man of great strength, and although he never has rowed before his age and experience in sports make him a likely man for a place next spring. He enters into the game with great determination and his snappiness and ginger will help him in a fight for a place. Finegan is somewhat divided in his allegiance, however, as he has promised to come out for the track team. Finegan is the best hammer thrower in college. Much the same thing is the case with Milton L. Cornell, '05, science, who is a high jumper as well as being an oarsman. Ornell has won his 'varsity "C' in both sports, but it was said that he had decided to compete for the track team this year. However that may be, he is practising rowing and may not jump again.

No attempt has been made to classify the oarsmen other than by the time of day at which it is convenient for them to row. When the men get out on the water, it is likely that they will be s

good men rowing together as soon as possible. The time is all too short to instill smoothness and swinging together into the men, and the advantage of having practically the Pough-kapping versity combination at work for keepsie 'varsity combination at work from the time that the men get out on the water is

TO provide larger accommodation: ton their constantly increasing activities, the TIFFANY STU DIOS will remove next autumn to their Building, corner 45th Street and Madison Avenue, formerly occupied by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In the meantime, a cordial invitation is extended to patrons and the public in general to visit the present showroom of the TIFFANY STUDIOS, with all their charm of thirty years' successful achievement in decorative produc tions.

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NEW BUILDING CONVENTION.

Unions and Employers Meet To-morrow to Revise the Arbitration Agreement. The organizations in the Building Trades Employers' Association and the unions working under the arbitration agreement of that association will hold a joint convention to-morrow to revise the agreement. There will be three representa-

tives each of the thirty-two organizations of employers and an equal number of the thirty-two unions, making 192 delegates altogether. Otto M. Eidlitz, president of the board of governors, is expected to preside. The unions to be represented at the conference have a membership of about 90,000

In the building trades. The Employers' Association has nearly 1.000 members. Under the new arbitration agreement, a much larger number of employers and employees will be involved than when the agreement was originally drafted. None of the vital points of the agreement will be touched. The revision is to be one of minor details, such as the relation of belpers to mechanics and employers, and matters in reference to the arbitration of trade disputes. The agreement does not deal with hours or wages; which are settled between the different trade associations and unions. The employers say that under no circum-

stances will they confer with the Asso-ciated Building Trades, the new board composed of unions with which the association is at war.

PASTOR SAWN WELL RECEIVED.

The Choir "Particularly Nice" and the

Ladies Will Stand by Bim. ASSURT PARE, N. J., March 19.—When the Rev. J. E. Sawn, assigned by the New Jersey Conference to preach at Bradley Beach, entered his pulpit this morning there was some surprise. Predictions had been made that Mr. Sawn would not be received as pastor in Bradley Beach on account of his age. The congregation saw before them man apparently not more than 40, with close cut mustache and iron grey hair.

Mr. Sawn's two discourses were Gospel sermons, delivered with such frankness and force that the preacher's future is now believed to be secure in Bradley Beach. "I never received such a cordial welcome said the Rev. Mr. Sawn to-night.

said the Rev. Mr. Sawn to-night. "The choir was particularly nice to me and the ladies have promised to stand by me."

A member of the official board said to-night that the opposition to Mr. Sawn was confined to one trustee and that it had been completely broken. "Mr. Sawn will stay," he said, and the minister repeated the statement, declaring that he would build up a strong church in Bradley Beach.

14-Year-Old Gertrude Golden Missing. Newark police have been asked to assist the search for fourteen-year-old Gertrude Golden. She disappeared from her nome at 97 Wallace place, Newark, on Wednesday afternoon, after starting for a bakery to buy bread for supper. No trace of her was found after she left the house. She had been living with three of her sisters in Newark for three months, and previously lived with her father. Joseph Golden, and her stepmother in Philadelphia. The girl is dark and slight and is marked by a deep scar on the left side of her face. When she left home she were a blue coat and skire and a large red hat.

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The March Bulletin of The New York **Edison Company**

will be found unusually interesting. In many ways is shown the practical application of electricity to power and light.

The New York Edison Co. 55 Duane Street, New York

DIED.

in the 94th year of his age.

ALBRIGHT .- Suddenly, at Sea Breeze, Pla., on March 17, 1905, Andrew Albright of Newark. Notice of funeral hereafter

Funeral services at his late residence, 126 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 20, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. FLAKE.—On March 18, 1905. Albert Flake.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence. The Belgravia, 5th av. and 49th st., on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Interment

ARHART.-On March 17, 1905, George B. Carbart.

HANKINSON.—Died Sunday night, Catharine L., wife of William A. Hankinson Notice of funeral hereafter. TRAVERS.—Suddenly, on March 18, Francis C. Travers, beloved husband of Elizabeth, at

his residence, 59 West 73th at. uneral on Tuesday, March 21, at the Church of 61, Paul the Apostle, 59th st. and Columbus av., at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. RAVERS .- The members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrica, in the city of New York, are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Francis C. Travers, on Tuesday moraing. March 21, 1905, at 10 o'clock,

from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th st. and Columbus av.

JAMES FITEGREALD, President. JOHN J. LENRHAN, Repording Secretary.

WOLCOTT.-Died at Monte Carlo, March I, 1905 Edward Oilver Wolcott, aged 56 years and 11 months.
Funeral service at Brick Church, Fifth av. and

87th st., Tuesday, March 21, at 10 A. M. terment at Woodlawn. CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY s readily accessible by Hariem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage Lots \$125 up. Tele-phone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views or repre-OFFICE, 20 EAST 22D ST., N. W. CITY.